



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

It will be noted that the flies with miniature wings are even more numerous in this generation than the normal flies. Their chances for development are therefore at least equal.

*Balloon Wings.*—Occasionally flies have appeared, especially in the truncated winged stock, with each wing swollen up into a balloon or bladder filled with fluid. When these become dry the walls collapse and form flat plates that are carried at right angles to the body. Some of these flies have been isolated and have produced practically pure stock with the character present in all of the individuals, and this condition has been carried through two generations. The flies are exceedingly active and look like small X's running about in the bottles. They can not of course fly. They seem to be very sterile and produce only a few offspring, but nevertheless I have more than a thousand of these flies alive at present.

*Albino Flies.*—Several times flies have appeared that failed to develop black pigment in the body. The eyes were red, *i. e.*, unmodified by the lack of body pigment. One of the albinos had white eyes, it is true, but it arose in white-eyed stock, so that the colorless eye bore no relation to the absence of pigment in the body. The wings of these albinos were almost white with a faint brownish edge. The hairs of the body were brown instead of black. Although some of these flies lived for nearly a week they left no offspring. When the normal fly emerges it lacks pigment except in the eyes.

*Melanistic Flies.*—In some of the crosses between wild flies and those with miniature wings there have appeared in the second generation some flies, males and females, with black wings. The veins of the wings are broad and conspicuous. Pure stock of these flies was easily, and at once produced. The dark color is not confined to the wings, but the entire body is black. The type is clearly a melanistic variation of *Drosophila*. Crossed with wild stock the flies of the first generation are intermediate in color between the black and the normal type. The color does not seem to be sex-limited in relation to the normal, so far as the experiments have been carried.

*Yellow Wings.*—A male appeared in the black-winged stock with golden yellow wings. In fact, the entire fly is conspicuously yellow, and makes a striking contrast with his dark companions. He was bred to his black sisters, and gave only black flies in the first generation. These were inbred and have produced 233 black females, 127 black males and 76 golden-winged males. Evidently the color is sex-limited in relation to the melanistic type from which it arose. The same, or a similar mutation, has appeared again in a stock not related to the first, except in so far as both came originally from flies with miniature wings. As yet only males have appeared. These have given in the first generation (when crossed to their normally colored sisters) normal flies.

*Wingless Flies.*—Occasionally flies appear without wings, but this character is not inherited, as a rule, and is due to some difficulty in unfolding the primordia of the wings. But in some of the stock of truncated wings I have obtained a considerable number of flies with tiny scales in place of wings. In one culture there appeared 11 flies with scales, instead of wings, amongst 125 winged flies. Although this stock is very sterile it seems not improbable that, in time, a wingless fly can be produced.

T. H. MORGAN

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

---

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE  
ON STANDARDS OF COLLEGES AND  
SECONDARY SCHOOLS

THE fifth annual meeting of the National Conference Committee on Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools was held at the rooms of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on Saturday, January 28, 1911.

All the organizations which send delegates to the conferences of this committee were represented, those in attendance being as follows:

President George E. MacLean, The State University of Iowa, representing the National Association of State Universities.

Headmaster Wilson Farrand, Newark Academy, representing the College Entrance Examination Board.

Professor Nathaniel F. Davis, Brown University, representing the New England College Entrance Certificate Board.

Dean Herman V. Ames, The University of Pennsylvania, representing the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland.

Principal Frederick L. Bliss, The University School of Detroit, representing the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Chancellor James H. Kirkland, Vanderbilt University, representing the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States.

President Henry S. Pritchett, representing the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Dr. Kendric C. Babcock, as substitute for Dr. Elmer E. Brown, the United States Commissioner of Education.

Dean Frederick C. Ferry, Williams College, representing the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools.

In its desire to help in the establishment of a uniform and convenient terminology, the committee had requested a sub-committee to prepare for this meeting a report with regard to the use of the terms "hour," "count," "unit," "period," "exercise," "point," etc., in secondary schools and colleges. Mr. Farrand, chairman of the sub-committee, reported the results of the investigation which had been made and embodied these results in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, that this committee recommends, as a matter of convenience and to secure uniformity:

1. That the term *unit* be used only as a measure of work done in secondary schools, and that the term *period* be used to denote a recitation (or equivalent exercise) in a secondary school.

2. That the term *hour* be restricted to use in measuring college work, and that the term *exercise* be used to denote a recitation, lecture or laboratory period in a college.

3. That *unit* be used as defined by this committee, the Carnegie Foundation, and the College Entrance Examination Board, and that *hour* be used preferably in the sense of year-hour.

4. That the use of other terms such as *count*, *point*, *credit*, etc., in any of these senses be discontinued.

The sub-committee had been requested also to consider and report on the desirability of agreeing on the precise use of the terms "programs of study," "curriculum" and "course of study." Mr. Farrand reported that this question had been carefully considered by his committee in the light of the published resolutions of the National Asso-

ciation of State Universities and of the Association of American Universities and such further information as could be procured. While conscious of the desirability of uniformity in the use of these terms, the sub-committee felt that it was unwise to take any action until some common usage should have become established in many institutions.

Following a discussion of the question of a combination of the examination and the certification methods of admission to college, Dean Ferry presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, that this committee endorses the movement of various colleges in the direction of attaching weight to the school record of each candidate in connection with his entrance examination, and recommends to the colleges that such records be regularly used as an aid in determining the candidate's fitness for admission to college.

The question of the proper use of the term "honorable dismissal" was considered at some length and the secretary was requested to obtain further information on the subject and to report at the next meeting.

Various questions proposed for discussion were laid on the table and the sub-committee, consisting of Headmaster Farrand, chairman, Principal Bliss, President Pritchett and Dean Ferry, was continued with a request that it report again at the next meeting.

The officers of the past year were reelected as follows:

*President*—President George E. MacLean.

*Vice-president*—Headmaster Wilson Farrand.

*Secretary-treasurer*—Dean Frederick C. Ferry.

The full report of the proceedings of the conference will be printed for distribution to the members of the associations which are represented in the committee.

FREDERICK C. FERRY,  
*Secretary-treasurer*

#### ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE PROVIDENCE MEETING

THE annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association was held in Providence, R. I., December 28-30, 1910, in affiliation with the American Folk-Lore Society. The sessions were held in Manning Hall, Brown University. In the absence of President William H. Holmes, Professor Roland B. Dixon presided. The attendance was good and a number of important papers